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**METHOD, DEVICE, COMPUTER SYSTEM AND COMPUTER  
PROGRAM PRODUCT FOR CONTROLLING A MATERIAL FLOW**

The invention concerns a method, a device, a computer program system and a  
5 computer program product for controlling a material flow in the production, the  
consumable part maintenance or the replacement part maintenance of a product  
comprised of a plurality of individual parts. In the production or the operation of  
such products (such as, for example, complex machines, for example automobiles,  
production systems, high-speed printing systems or the like), in particular in the  
10 maintenance of such systems with consumable parts and replacement parts, it is  
required that the parts are transported optimally correctly and quickly from the  
manufacturer of the individual parts to the user or, respectively, a service provider  
implementing a service. For such logical tasks it is typical to use computer-aided  
monitoring systems. However, at the same time printed paper documents are used  
15 as before as delivery receipts, billing etc.

From WO 03/077169 A1 it is known to attach a transponder on a printed delivery  
receipt, in which transponder application-specific data can be stored, read and  
changed. From US 2003/0227392 A1 it is known to use radio-frequency  
20 identification systems (RFID) in supply chains. From WO 01/82009 A2 it is  
known to attach transponders to parts in an automated production process in order  
to store information relevant to the production in said transponders and in order to  
make said information available to various production stations.

25 From US 2003/0227392 A1 and US 2003/0132853 A1 it is known to track items in  
goods traffic.

The aforementioned publications are herewith incorporated by reference into the  
present specification.

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It is the object of the invention to optimally control the material flow in the production, the consumable part maintenance or the replacement part maintenance of products that are comprised of a plurality of individual parts, such that the production or, respectively, the operation of the products is interrupted as little as possible and occurs with verifiable quality.

This object is achieved via the invention specified in the independent claims. Advantageous embodiments of the invention are specified in the sub-claims.

10 According to a first aspect of the invention, in a method for controlling the material flow in the production, the consumable part maintenance or the replacement part maintenance of products that are comprised of a plurality of individual parts the individual parts are respectively delivered to a goods receipt of a logistic system. At [sic] transponder is respectively associated with each individual part, in which  
15 transponder are stored production and/or delivery data regarding the individual part. The data of the transponder are read at the goods receipt and used for controlling the further material flow such that the individual parts are transported in a controlled manner to predetermined subsequent process stations.

20 Via the first aspect of the invention, relative to conventional systems in which deliveries of goods are documented with printed delivery receipts, that [sic] previously-used paper is replaced by electronic data exchange. The data exchange in particular occurs between a distributor of goods and a logistics organization that supplies the goods from one of the distributors to a buyer. The data exchange can,  
25 however, also occur directly between distributor and buyer or between all three participating parties. Corresponding computer systems and read or, respectively, write units of the distributor, logistic organization and buyer are networked with one another (for example via the Internet) for this.

30 According to a second aspect of the invention that can also be independent of the first aspect of the invention, a method for monitoring of the product quality of a

product comprised of a plurality of individual parts is provided in which the individual parts are respectively delivered to a goods receipt and a transponder is respectively associated with each individual part, whereby quality data regarding the individual part are stored in the transponder. Further quality data are stored in the transponders at quality check stations for the individual parts and/or for aggregates or aggregate parts that are comprised of a plurality of individual parts.

According to the first two aspects of the invention a plurality of individual parts serves for assembly of a product. The product can in turn be divided into various aggregates or, respectively, into aggregate parts such as, for example, the drive motor of an automobile, the steering of an automobile or the fixing station or the developer station of an electrographic printing device. According to the invention it is thereby provided to associate a transponder with each individual part, in particular already given the production and/or delivery of an individual part in the production factory or to a logistic system connected with this for the individual parts. According to a preferred exemplary embodiment of the invention, it is thereby provided that a specific group of individual parts is a mass production article that is delivered in a quantity of more than five in a container to the goods receipt of the production system of the complex product. The container thereby comprises the transponder, meaning that a plurality of individual parts is associated with a transponder. In particular delivery data of the container are stored in the transponder, for example the number of individual parts which are located in the container. Furthermore, data can be stored in the transponder that are common to the group of mass production articles of the container, for example a quality score, production date, production lot or the like. The transponder data can in particular be registered in a computer-aided production control system, material flow control system, consumable part maintenance system, replacement part maintenance system, service system, logistic system, materials administration system and/or quality control system associated with the production factory of the complex product. Based on the data stored in the transponder, it can thereby in particular be provided to supply the individual part or, respectively, individual parts associated

with the transponder or a part of a group of individual parts to a material store, a quality check station, a mounting station or a shipping station, in particular for consumable parts or replacement parts.

- 5 Furthermore, the logging and tracking of goods can be improved and simplified with the invention. Processes, in particular goods flow processes and logistic processes, can be easily automated (and therewith optimized) with the invention. The workflow is therewith furthermore rationalized. The error rate and the required time in the delivery is therewith furthermore minimized. Furthermore, via  
10 the storage of quality data in the transponder (and alternatively in computer networks) quality processes are improved in that they are in particular simplified and accelerated because fewer data inputs (manually or, respectively, at various sites) are necessary.
- 15 According to further aspects of the invention, a device, a computer system and a computer program product are provided for controlling a material flow.

- According to a preferred exemplary embodiment of the invention, it is provided to implement the reading and/or the writing of data into or, respectively, from the  
20 transponder with a mobile computer that comprises a first interface for wireless communication with the transponder and a second interface for wired connection (in particular with what is known as a docking station) with a computer network. What are known as hand-held computers (personal digital assistant, PDA) that are distinguished by particular compactness have thereby proven to be particularly  
25 advantageous.

- Via the transfer of digital electronic data stored in the transponder in direct connection with the goods, it is possible to transfer relevant production data and other data in real time and in a material flow-controlled manner from the  
30 manufacturer of the individual part to the operation or, respectively, process further processing the individual part. The data processing system of the supplying

operation and of the further-processing operation are thereby automatically electronically coupled in terms of data without an additional coupling or, respectively, synchronization being necessary between their electronic data processing systems and the material flow of the individual parts.

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According to a third aspect of the invention that can likewise be viewed independent of both previously-cited aspects of the invention or can be advantageously combined with these, service-relevant data and/or recycling data regarding an individual part are stored in a transponder associated with the  
10 individual part such that, using the transponder data in a more complex product, it can be determined to what extent service applications are necessary regarding such individual parts (for example after what kilometer count, operating hour count or after which number of printed pages) and/or in which form the individual part is to be disposed of or, respectively, to be reused. Such usage information can also be  
15 stored as tables in the transponder, dependent on performance data.

In a further advantageous exemplary embodiment of the invention that can be combined with one of the three primary aspects cited above, an individual part can be housed in a package and the transponder can be applied to the package. After  
20 the data have been read from the transponder, the individual part is removed and directly supplied to a further handling, for example supplied to a production process, supplied to a storage, supplied to a shipping for consumable parts or, respectively, replacement parts and/or supplied to a quality check station. It can thereby in particular be provided to use this package with the transponder again, in  
25 particular given recycling, i.e. in the return of the individual part to the manufacturer. This is primarily particularly reasonable when the package is particularly prepared in order to accept specific individual parts, for example via particular fasteners or cushioning permanently anchored in the package.

30 According to a further preferred exemplary embodiment of the invention, a plurality of individual parts are assembled into an aggregate and an aggregate-

related transponder is added to an aggregate, in which transponder are stored data about the aggregate. In particular regarding individual parts that have been delivered in a plurality in a container and with which only one transponder has been newly associated, the transponder data of the individual parts which have  
5 been read at the goods receipt station are thereby transferred into an electronic data processing system then read from the electronic data processing system and stored in the transponder associated with the aggregate.

According to a further advantageous exemplary embodiment of the invention, at  
10 the goods receipt the input of an individual part is acknowledged by means of the transponder data, whereby the acknowledgement is transmitted to the distributors and/or to the manufacturers of the individual parts as a printout, as a transponder datum and/or via computer-aided methods (network, Internet, e-mail).

15 In a further preferred exemplary embodiment of the invention, a plurality of transponders that are housed in common in a transport unit are read out essentially simultaneously with a detection device, in particular at the goods receipt. In particular a gate can be provided for this which can read out a large number of transponders within the shortest time in the shortest time [sic]. It is therewith  
20 possible to register a goods delivery that contains a plurality of individual parts on a palette with a correspondingly large transponder number, and to transfer the data into an electronic data processing system.

Corresponding electronic data processing programs for the material administration,  
25 logistics, production control and/or quality assurance that can be inventively deactivated [sic] are known. The modular computer program product for various tasks in business transactions and goods traffic that is known from the company SAP Deutschland AG and Co. KG Walldorf appears to be particularly suitable for this.

According to a fourth aspect of the invention, a method is specified for handling of a good with which a transponder is associated, whereby data about the good and/or the handling of the good are read and/or stored in the transponder.

- 5 According to a fifth aspect of the invention, a method is specified for controlling a process, whereby data are stored in a transponder and/or read from a transponder. According to the invention, in principle any process can be provided, in particular such processes with which an object can be associated. For example, document administration processes, document rights management, production, logistics,  
10 quality processes, recycling processes, disposal processes, software updating processes, auditing processes, service processes and so forth can be advantageously designed with the invention.

- According to the invention, it was recognized that transponders can be  
15 advantageously used in given [sic] the control of processes, in particular in goods traffic. In particular the following transponders/properties have thereby been advantageously utilized. Transponders are electronic storage media that can be alternately written to only once, written to multiple times and deleted. Transponders can be produced in various formats, in particular in the form of tags.  
20 Furthermore, transponders require no external energy source because they acquire their energy via electromagnetic radiation and can use it to feed their own electronic components. The energy feed thereby in particular occurs via corresponding read/write devices that emit the electromagnetic radiation. The data transfer between the read/write station and the transponder thereby occurs via  
25 modulation of the radiation.

Further aspects, advantages and effects of the invention become apparent using the subsequent specification, which is explained with Figures.

- 30 Shown are:



Figure 1        a material flow from the producer of an individual part across the production of a complex product to its utilization to the disposal of the individual part and

5    Figure 2        an information flow corresponding to Figure 1.

In the example of a printing system, Figure 1 shows the material and data flow given the manufacture, use and disposal of a product comprising a plurality of individual parts. Individual parts for printing devices, for example paper transport  
10    rolls 3 or electronic circuits 4, are produced at a supplier production site 1. The finished individual parts are passed to a first logistic system 2 for delivery to a production site for printers 5 or to a printing device end customer (customer) 6. In the event that it is logistically advantageous, the individual parts can also be delivered from the first logistic system 2 to a second logistic system 7 and from  
15    there be delivered to the production site 5 or the end customer 6, for example given an intercontinental shipping. A printing device 8 which works in production operation is located at the end customer 6. Consumable or, respectively, replacement parts for this printing device 8 can be delivered directly from the manufacturer of the appertaining individual part 1 to the customer via one or both  
20    logistic systems 2, 7 or can arrive via the production site 5 or, respectively, a service organization connected with this for exchange or, respectively, installation at the end customer 6.

Consumable parts, replacement parts or the entire printing system 8 can be  
25    supplied in whole or in part to a recycling process after the expiration of its lifespan or be terminally disposed of. For recycling, it is in particular provided to return the corresponding parts back to the production site 5 and from there (or directly from the end customer) back to the supplier production site 1 of the individual part. For correct determination of the lifespans, the recycling or,  
30    respectively, disposal channels, the manufacturer data and so forth it is in particular provided to store corresponding data in a transponder associated with the

individual part in the finished complex product (printing device 8), at least regarding all individual parts for which particular recycling or, respectively, disposal rules apply. The transponder can be attached directly to the individual part or to a larger device unit (aggregate) to which the individual part belongs.

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The data-related connections between the individual participating systems are subsequently explained in detail. A supplier server 10 that is connected in a data-related manner with a local supplier network 11 (LAN, local area network) is provided at the supplier production site 1. Control programs with which the  
10 production of the paper transport rollers 3 and the electronic circuits 4 is controlled run on the supplier server 10. Production data such as, for example, manufacture date and time, initial materials used and their delivery data, quality data, identification data for production machines used and/or the persons operating them and so further are thereby recorded with regard to each individual part and/or to a  
15 respective group of individual parts. These data or, respectively, data selected from these are transferred with a production transponder read/write device 12 to a transponder 14 located on the electronic circuit 4 at the respective circuit [sic] without contact and are stored there or, respectively, are written at a group of 3 respective paper transport rollers 3 to transponders 13 respectively attached to the  
20 packaging 15 for the three transport rollers 3. Furthermore, a user computer 16 is provided on the network 11 with which the control programs running on the server 10 can be monitored and manipulated; in particular the goods traffic and the data written to the transponders 13, 14 can be monitored and adjusted. A further read-write system 17 is provided at the goods issue of the supplier production site 13.  
25 Said read-write system 17 comprises a mobile pocket computer (PDA) that is connected with the network 11 via a wireless interface. The read-write unit 17 can thereby be used in a mobile manner and is in particular suitable for recording of transponder data, which transponder lies in an arbitrary orientation at a point of a larger packing unit that can only be reached with difficulty. As an alternative to  
30 this, it is also possible that [sic] goods issue read/write system is to be designed such that it can detect transponder data over greater distance and is therefore in the

position to radiation or, respectively, to write to a plurality of transponders of a larger packing unit in a short time (of, for example, only one or a few seconds). In particular delivery data on outgoing goods or, respectively, their packaging are written with the read/write system 17, which delivery data are typically located in delivery receipts (for example the delivery address, the goods designation and the delivery quantity).

For identification of the individual parts or, respectively, of the respective packing it is in particular possible to use characteristic data of a specific transponder, for example the transponder-individual identification number (electronically stored in a transponder in a read-only memory range at its manufacture) and/or a transponder-individual number stored by the distributor in a programmable read-only memory range (PROM) or in a secured erasable programmable read-only memory range (EPROM). Corresponding numbers can also be assigned for specific material groups, for example for electronic circuits on the one hand and for paper transport rollers on the other hand, and a continuous number system can thus be achieved.

In order to be able to reuse packaging, it is advantageous to design specific memory ranges of the transponder 13 as erasable or, respectively, re-writable. The same packaging can then be regularly be reused for various new productions. Via association of group numbers in a non-erasable range, the return of matching packaging regarding specific parts can be controlled exactly.

The goods are passed to the first logistic system 2 at the goods issue of the supplier production system 1. Given loading of the goods into the transport vehicle 19, all relevant delivery data have already been stored to the corresponding transponders of the goods. The corresponding delivery data can additionally be transmitted to a server 21 of the first logistic system 2 via a remote data connection 20 (for example the Internet) for a later comparison (confirmation of the delivery data) by the supplier server 10. This server 21 of the first logistic system 2 is connected via

a first local logistic network 22 with a user computer 23 as well as wirelessly with a goods receipt transponder read/write system 24, wirelessly with a goods issue transponder read/write system 25 and via wires with a stock administration transponder read/write system. The goods traffic within the logistic system can therewith be precisely tracked with transport vehicles and a logistic storage 27. The logistic system can furthermore in particular be equipped with a global, satellite-driven positioning system (GPS) such as is described in US 6,429,810 B1, for example. Its content is herewith incorporated by reference into the present specification at this point.

The goods transport paths and directions are specified in Figure 1 with the arrows 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.

In the following it is described how the goods and data traffic occurs within a production site 5 when delivered individual parts (such as the paper transport rollers 3 or electronic circuits 4 as well as further individual parts) are assembled into a complex product (printing device). The individual parts are thereby delivered from a transport vehicle 19 to the goods receipt of the production site for printer 5 and there are read by a mobile or stationary goods receipt transponder read/write device. The read data are transmitted over a local network 42 of the production site to a server 41 of the production site. A goods management administration and control program runs there, for example a program from SAP AG Walldorf. It can thereby additionally be provided to transmit the transponder data determined at the goods receipt of the production site 5 (in particular after a manual or automatic check (weighing, scanning with image processing) and confirmation data as delivery confirmation via the remote data connection 20 to the logistic system 21 or to the supplier server 10.

The arriving individual parts can be placed in a plurality of identical containers, whereby a common transponder is provided for a group of containers (i.e. for a

lot), in which transponder are stored the material, production, quality, recycling or, respectively, disposal and delivery data and so forth regarding the lot.

Depending on the agreement between production site operator and suppliers, the delivered individual parts can thereby trigger payment obligations with the production site operator so that the good passes into the ownership of the production site operator or the good can be taken in trust by the production site operator and be put into storage for the supplier in a production site storage 43 until it is required for production. In this case, the removal of the appertaining part from the production site storage 34 is detected by a storage transponder read/write device 44 or by a transponder read/write device 43 attached at the assembly location 46 for an aggregate, and the payment obligation is first triggered given the removal from the storage or, respectively, given the installation of the part in a printing device aggregate.

In addition to production and delivery data, quality data (for example tolerance values for mechanical or electronic components) can be stored in the transponder for individual parts. These quality data can be checked at quality check stations in the production site 5 and, if applicable, deviating data can additionally be stored in the transponder. In the event that the quality check yields that delivered individual parts lie outside of allowable tolerance ranges, the rejection and return of the flawed delivery can be automatically activated in the material administration system of the production server 41. Quality data regarding individual parts with which a transponder is associated not in a 1:1 ratio but rather in a 1:N ratio or, respectively, whose transponder is attached to an outer packaging that is removed in the course of the placement in the production site storage 43 can be recopied into transponders that are attached on containers internal to the production site storage, are inserted into the individual parts, [sic] or said quality data can be recopied into the production site storage computer system such that they are available production site-wide via the production network 42. When such individual parts are installed into an aggregate of the printing system at an

assembly station 46, the data associated with the individual part (concerning production, delivery, disposal and/or quality) can thus be written to a transponder located on the aggregate via the production network 42 and the read/write device 45. The aggregate transponder then has stored the corresponding data regarding all of its relevant individual parts. In particular in the region of the production site 5 it can be advantageous to provide data regarding an individual part and/or aggregate in a transponder respectively associated with this at multiple flow path stations regarding an individual part [sic]. It is thereby also possible that an n:m relation exists between a transponder and an individual part or, respectively, an aggregate, whereby n, m are natural numbers.

On the production network 42 is a user computer 47, connected via the [sic] monitors the control processes of the production site storage and be influenced via data input [sic]. At the goods issue 48 of the production site 5, finished printing devices 48 that have passed through the production process as well as replacement or consumable parts that have, if applicable, been stored in the interim in the production site storage 43 are delivered via path 35 to the second logistic system 7. The transponder data are read or, respectively, written at the goods issue with a transponder read/write device 49. Given the delivery, a part- or, respectively, device-specific transponder is read in turn and delivery data are generated. Workflow, data transmission and control can thereby occur in a manner analogous to the delivery from the supplier 1 to the first logistic system 2 or, respectively, from the first logistic system 2 to the production site 5.

For this, the second logistic system comprises at least one transport vehicle 50, a logistic server 51, a local network 52, an interim storage 53, a goods receipt transponder read/write device 54, a storage transponder read/write device 55 as well as a goods issue transponder read/write device 56 and a user computer 57 that are respectively connected to the local network 52. The logistic server 51 is connected with the aforementioned servers via the remote data connection 20.

A printing device 8 that produces printed documents at an installation location 6 at an end customer is equipped with a transponder read/write device 58. It is therewith in the position to read data from transponders on individual parts that are supplied to the customer site as expendable or consumable parts and to

5 automatically display installation instructions corresponding to the read data as well as adjust part-individual control parameters or reset consumable part counters. For consumable or, respectively, replacement parts whose transponder is attached to an outer packaging, the printing device can therewith also identify the corresponding part and undertake adjustments in the printer 8 or to computers that

10 are connected to a local network 59 of the customer (in particular to a customer server 61), alternately additionally controlled by inputs on the customer-side user computer 60. The connection from the printer-internal read/write device 58 to the network 59 can in particular be interruptible via a switch 63. This in particular enables the customer to operate his own network 59 independent of the

15 transponder-aided communication and to import print data into the printer via the separate print data line 64. On the other hand, the read/write device 58 can be directly connected to the remote data line 20 via a connection 62 in order to transmit delivery data, delivery confirmations and so forth to the servers 10, 21, 41 and/or 51. Server 61 is alternately also connected with the remote data line 20 so

20 that corresponding delivery confirmations can be exchanged.

Printing devices, aggregates or individual parts that can have served their time [sic] are supplied via path 31 to the disposal system 9 or are returned back to the production site 5 or to the supplier production site 1 via the paths 30, 29, 34, 35,

25 32, 28 for reprocessing (recycling). Given the return shipment of recycling parts, the materials traffic and the delivery workflow can be controlled in a data-related manner via transfer of the data of the transponders and/or per remote data line 20, just as with the delivery of new parts. In the disposal system 9, the disposal-relevant data (material, disposal instructions etc.) respectively available in a

30 transponder regarding the printing devices, aggregates or, respectively, individual parts are read without contact with a disposal transponder read/write device and

supplied to the local network 66 of the disposal system. The disposal process can then be controlled via a disposal server 68 or, respectively, user computer 67.

Figure 2 shows material flow and data management in the example of the  
5 production site 5. Good 71 arriving from a supplier 70 via the material flow is alternately supplied via the material flow 74 to a production storage 73 or via the material flow 75 to a replacement part storage 76 (material flow 77) or directly to the customer 79 (material flows 78, 80). Data are surveyed from all participating material movements, material processings, assemblies and usages, which data lead  
10 in Figure 2 to a data flow (drawn hatched) to a databank 83, in particular stored at the production site. In particular customer reports, server reports, recycling information, repair reports and disposal information come [sic] as data. Furthermore, production data, lifespan and usage data, performance data and quality data are stored in the databank 83. This opens extensive evaluation  
15 possibilities and possibilities for analysis of weak points, and therewith for improvement of the product quality.

With the material flow system described above, a series of advantages can be achieved relative to conventional logistic systems. A first advantage is that a  
20 permanent quality assurance occurs from the manufacturer of the individual part up to the withdrawal (recycling) of the used part or, respectively, up to its disposal, whereby both the product quality is improved and the environmental impact [sic] because material and production data regarding each product are available from the production of the individual parts up to the ultimate disposal/recycling. Due to the  
25 fixed local coupling between a transponder and the product associated with it (in particular when the transponder is permanently attached to the individual part/product), the logistical handling can be implemented with shorter passage time and minimal space requirement because the detection and tracking of goods can occur without contact and largely automatically. Transponder data and goods data  
30 in particular form a pair in a data-related manner. Non-metallic items can thereby be detected nearly simultaneously in large quantities with all prevalent transponder



technologies (what is known as deep scanning). Given importation of the transponder data into a networked computer system, the advantage furthermore exists that a duplicate of the information on the transponder is available offline, meaning that the logistical or, respectively, production-related processes can  
5 proceed even given a failure of a computer system. Relative to conventional methods, in which barcodes are applied to parts or packages, it is furthermore advantageous that a relatively large amount of memory as well as clear text can be stored as data and that the data can be changed at any time.

10 In a direct delivery process, in particular replacement parts or consumable parts of the supplier 70 can occur [sic] directly to the customer 80 via the process paths 72a, 75, 78 and 80. It is thereby not necessary to install a computer network connection between the supplier 70 and the customer 80 in order to enable an  
15 orderly operation of the replacement or, respectively, consumable part in a printing device of the customer 79. In that a transponder in which characteristic data of the part are stored is delivered with the replacement or, respectively, consumable part, the printing device with an integrated transponder reader situated at the customer 79 can directly access the data stored in the transponder, if applicable correctly set  
20 corresponding device parameters, and therewith ensure an orderly operation of the device on site at the customer. In reverse (given the recycling of replacement or consumable parts), with a transponder attached to a consumable or, respectively, replacement part an operation evaluation of the replacement or, respectively, consumable part can directly ensue upon the return transport of the part from the  
25 customer 79 to the supplier 70 without data having to be input by the customer or the production center. Here as well the transponder simply and cost-effectively serves for the direct data transfer, whereby even production data are stored in the transponder that also enables the supplier 70 to backtrack the quality in his own manufacturer processes. It is self-evident that it is possible to read the data with a transponder reader as needed and, if applicable, to also provide said data via a  
30 computer network to other process participants (for example the production center).

Further developments of the invention are also possible, in particular in the course of the connection of the inventive system to existing material administration control programs such as they are, for example, described in US 2003/0132853 A1  
5 and in US 2003/0227392 A1. These publications are herewith incorporated by reference into the present specification for this purpose.

Although the invention was described using high-speed printers, the invention can be used for a plurality of products, for example also for the manufacturing of  
10 products in which consumable materials for printers are introduced, for example complex toner reservoirs or ink reservoirs or, respectively, devices. Furthermore, the invention can be used for complex packages, books, transport units and goods storage applications, wine labels and so forth.

15 According to the exemplary embodiment described above, delivery receipt information is exchanged between a transponder and a system server or, respectively, between system servers. It can thereby be particularly advantageous to standardize such information and/or corresponding transfer formats so that the logistical and accounting processing of such goods traffic can occur optimally  
20 simply between arbitrary suppliers and recipients.

Reference list

	1	supplier production site
	2	first logistic system
5	3	paper transport roller
	4	electronic circuit
	5	production site for printers
	6	printing device – end customer
	7	second logistic system
10	8	printer in operation
	9	disposal system
	10	supplier server
	11	supplier LAN
	12	production transponder read/write device
15	13	packaging transponder
	14	transponder for individual part
	15	packaging
	16	user computer
	17	goods issue read/write system
20	18	pocket computer
	19	transport vehicle
	20	remote data connection
	21	server of the first logistic system
	22	first logistic LAN
25	23	user computer
	24	goods receipt transponder read/write device
	25	goods issue transponder read/write device
	26	goods storage transponder read/write device
	27	logistic storage
30	28 – 35	arrows for goods transport paths and directions
	36	aggregate

	37	aggregate transponder
	40	goods receipt transponder read/write device
	41	production server
	42	production LAN
5	43	production site storage
	44	storage transponder read/write device
	45	aggregate transponder read/write device
	46	assembly station
	47	user computer
10	48	goods issue
	49	goods issue transponder read/write device
	50	transport vehicle
	51	logistic server
	52	local network
15	53	interim storage
	54	goods receipt transponder read/write device
	55	storage receipt transponder read/write device
	56	goods issue transponder read/write device
	57	user computer
20	58	transponder read/write device
	59	local network
	60	user computer
	61	customer server
	62	direct connection
25	63	switch
	64	print data line
	65	disposal transponder read/write device
	66	local network
	67	user computer
30	68	disposal server
	70	supplier

	71	arriving good
	72	material flow
	73	production storage
	74	material flow
5	75	material flow
	76	replacement part storage
	77	material flow
	78	material flow
	79	customer
10	80	material flow
	81	data flow
	82	data flow
	83	databank

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